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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,474	09/22/2003	Seok Woo Lee	8733.916.00-US	5512
30827	7590	05/02/2005	EXAMINER	
MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP 1900 K STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20006			CALEY, MICHAEL H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2871	

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/665,474

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Michael H. Caley

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*EW*

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1, 7, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imaeda (U.S. Patent No. 6,613,599) in view of Nakatani et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,862,153 "Nakatani").**

Regarding claim 1, Imaeda discloses an LCD device having:

a liquid crystal panel (Figures 11 and 12 element 310); and  
a film (Figures 11 and 12 element 350) connected to the liquid crystal panel with a drive integrated circuit (Figures 11 and 12 element 352) that drives the liquid crystal panel mounted thereon, wherein the drive integrated circuit is disposed on the film facing the bottom of the LCD device.

Imaeda fails to explicitly disclose a main support such that the liquid crystal panel is installed on a front surface of the main support and the drive integrated circuit faces the front surface of the main support. Imaeda, however, teaches a main support (Figure 16 element 2010) for a display implemented in a mobile phone on which a liquid crystal panel is installed on a front surface thereof and the drive integrated circuit faces when configured as shown in Figure

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12. Alternatively, Nakatani teaches a main support (Figure 5 element 4) on which a liquid crystal panel (element 5) is installed and is also faced by the drive integrated circuit (element 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have formed a main support as proposed in the display device disclosed by Imaeda. One would have been motivated to provide such a main support as an outer casing such as in a mobile phone implementation to protect the display and other electronics from the environment. Alternatively, a support such as taught by Nakatani is advantageous to provide secure and compact placement for the display components.

Regarding claim 7, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani discloses a panel guide as between the main support and the liquid crystal panel to support the liquid crystal panel (Figure 12 element 320).

Regarding claim 15, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani discloses a backlight (Figure 11 elements 371 and 330).

**Claim 2-6 and 8-10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imaeda in view of Nakatani and in further view of Murayama et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,160,605 "Murayama").**

Imaeda as modified by Nakatani fails to explicitly disclose a control board electrically connected to the film. Murayama, however, teaches a control board (Figure 3 element 109) as electrically connected to the film (Figure 3 elements 207 and 210). Additionally, Imaeda

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discloses a flexible wiring substrate flexible wiring substrate for external connection (Figure 12 element 363).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have connected a control board to the external connection element disclosed by Imaeda such that the control board would be electrically connected to the film. Murayama teaches such a control board as essential to provide the power supply voltage and control signals to the drive integrated circuits (Column 6 lines 11-18). One would have been motivated to provide such a control board in the display device disclosed by Imaeda as a means of providing power and control signals to the driving IC devices, thus enabling a functioning display.

Regarding claim 3, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani and Murayama discloses a printed circuit board between the film and the control board and a plurality of signal wiring patterns for transmitting a control signal from the control board to the film (Figure 12 element 360; Column 15 lines 21-53).

Regarding claims 4 and 9, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani and Murayama discloses a flexible printed circuit film connecting the printed circuit board to the control board (Figure 12 element 363).

Regarding claim 5, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani and Murayama discloses the printed circuit board as facing only the front surface of the main support (Figure 12 element 360, faces downward similarly to drive integrated circuit).

Regarding claim 6, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani and Murayama fails to disclose the printed circuit board as facing only a side surface of the main support. Imaeda teaches the main support (Figure 16 element 2010) as having a side surface. Furthermore, Nakatani teaches the printed circuit board placement as versatile and dependent upon the shape of the display device (Column 4 lines 29-33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have placed the printed circuit board downward along the side surface of the main support in the display device disclosed by Imaeda. One would have been motivated to place the printed circuit board as an engineering expediency as taught by Nakatani to optimize the shape of the display device for a particular application. For instance, placing the circuit board along the side surface of a main support would be advantageous to reduce the thickness of the device.

Regarding claim 8, Imaeda fails to disclose a panel guide having a groove into which the drive integrated circuit is inserted between the liquid crystal panel and the main support. Nakatani, however, teaches such a panel guide (Nakatani: Figure 5 element 4) when the casing disclosed by Imaeda (Imaeda: Figure 16 element 2010) is regarded as the main support.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have placed a panel guide having a groove in the display device disclosed by Imaeda. A panel guide and groove such as taught by Nakatani is advantageous to provide secure and compact placement for the display components.

Regarding claim 10, Imaeda fails to disclose the control board as disposed at a rear surface of the main support. Nakatani, however, teaches such a placement when the frame (Figure 5 element 4) is regarded as the main support.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have placed the control board at a rear surface of the main support. Imaeda discloses the external circuit (control board) as connected through a flexible wiring substrate (Figure 12 element 363). Nakatani teaches the control board as advantageously wrapped behind a support (Nakatani: Figure 5 element 4) to minimize the external circuit connecting region (Column 3 lines 5-22). Furthermore, the main support located between the driving integrated circuit and the control board is effective to shield and insulate the electrical components from one another.

**Claims 11-14, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imaeda in view of Nakatani and in further view of Ueda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,838,412 "Ueda").**

Regarding claims 11-14, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani fails to disclose a metal case top as combined with the main support by screws and as bent to cover an edge of the liquid crystal panel. Ueda, however, teaches such a case top (Figure 26 element SHD; Column 8 lines 11-19; Column 9 lines 11-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included a case top as proposed in the liquid crystal display device disclosed by Imaeda. One would have been motivated to include such a case top as a means of protecting

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the top side of the display device as well as to aid in securely fixing the display components (Column 9 lines 28-31).

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Imaeda as modified by Nakatani fails to explicitly disclose a data film as attached to a data pad on the liquid crystal panel and a gate film as attached to a gate pad. Imaeda, however, teaches film and pad portions on the liquid crystal panel (Figure 2 elements 141, 140a, 117, and 111a). Ueda teaches pads and films as designated as for gate drivers and data drivers (Figure 29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have formed the pad and film portions disclosed by Imaeda as gate and data film and pad areas. As is conventional in the art, gate and data drivers are necessary to drive an array of thin film transistor (TFT) switching elements. One would have been motivated to form the gate and data pad and film areas accordingly to benefit from the known advantages of having TFT switching elements, such as a fast switching speed.

### ***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael H. Caley whose telephone number is (571) 272-2286. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Kim can be reached on (571) 272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.




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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael H. Caley

April 23, 2005

  
mhc

  
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